

**FRANKLIN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KY 40601
(502) 573-2886 (phone)
(502) 573-2355 (fax)**

www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601
phone: (502) 573-2886
fax: (502) 573-2355
email: naturepreserves@ky.gov
internet: www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamp forests, usually stagnant (Weakley 1998); rich damp woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); woods and thickets.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Arabis perstellata</i>	Braun's Rockcress	T / LE	G2 / S2	34	0	0	4	0
	Rocky, wooded slopes on blackish clay loams over limestone or acid limestone cobble.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Elymus svensonii</i>	Svenson's Wildrye	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	18	0	0	0	0
	XERIC ROCKY OPEN OR WOODED BLUFFS ALONG KY AND DIX RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Lesquerella globosa</i>	Globe Bladderpod	E / C	G2 / S1	6	0	3	2	0
	Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Lonicera prolifera</i>	Grape Honeysuckle	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky woods and banks.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Oenothera triloba</i>	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Onosmodium occidentale</i>	Western False Gromwell	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Sandy, gravelly, or rocky prairies, glades, and open woods.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Perideridia americana</i>	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Sagina fontinalis</i>	Water Stitchwort	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Veratrum woodii</i>	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	Rich dry or mesic woods.									
Franklin	Vascular Plants	<i>Viburnum molle</i>	Softleaf Arrowwood	T /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.									
Franklin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Alasmodonta marginata</i>	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	1	0	3	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.									
Franklin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Simpsonia ambigua</i>	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	1	0	0
	OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).									
Franklin	Insects	<i>Dryobius sexnotatus</i>	Sixbanded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).									
Franklin	Fishes	<i>Nocomis biguttatus</i>	Hornyhead Chub	S /	G5 / SU	1	1	0	0	0
	CLEAR POOLS AND AREAS WITH MODERATE CURRENT IN MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZE STREAMS WITH BOTTOM MATERIALS RANGING FROM COBBLE TO SAND (BURR AND WARREN 1986).									
Franklin	Amphibians	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i>	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.									

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Franklin	Amphibians	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	1	0	0
		BREEDS IN NATURAL AND MANMADE PONDS. OTHERWISE USES MOIST GRASSLAND, MEADOWS AND MARGINS.								
Franklin	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).								
Franklin	Breeding Birds	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	E /	G5 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
		SEACOASTS AND SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, AND STREAMS, SOMETIMES IN MARSHES; PREFERS SHORES WITH ROCKS, WOOD, OR DEBRIS; ALSO MANGROVE EDGES IN CARIBBEAN.								
Franklin	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								
Franklin	Breeding Birds	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	0	1	0
		Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.								
Franklin	Breeding Birds	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	1	0	0	0
		PLAINS, PRAIRIE, DRY SHRUBLANDS, SAVANNA, WEEDY PASTURES, FIELDS, SAGEBRUSH, ARID SCRUB AND WOODLAND CLEARINGS (B83COM01NA).								
Franklin	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	1	0	0	0
		BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS								
Franklin	Mammals	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.								
Franklin	Communities	<i>Calcareous mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0